### THE SECOND PART OF VOX POPULI.

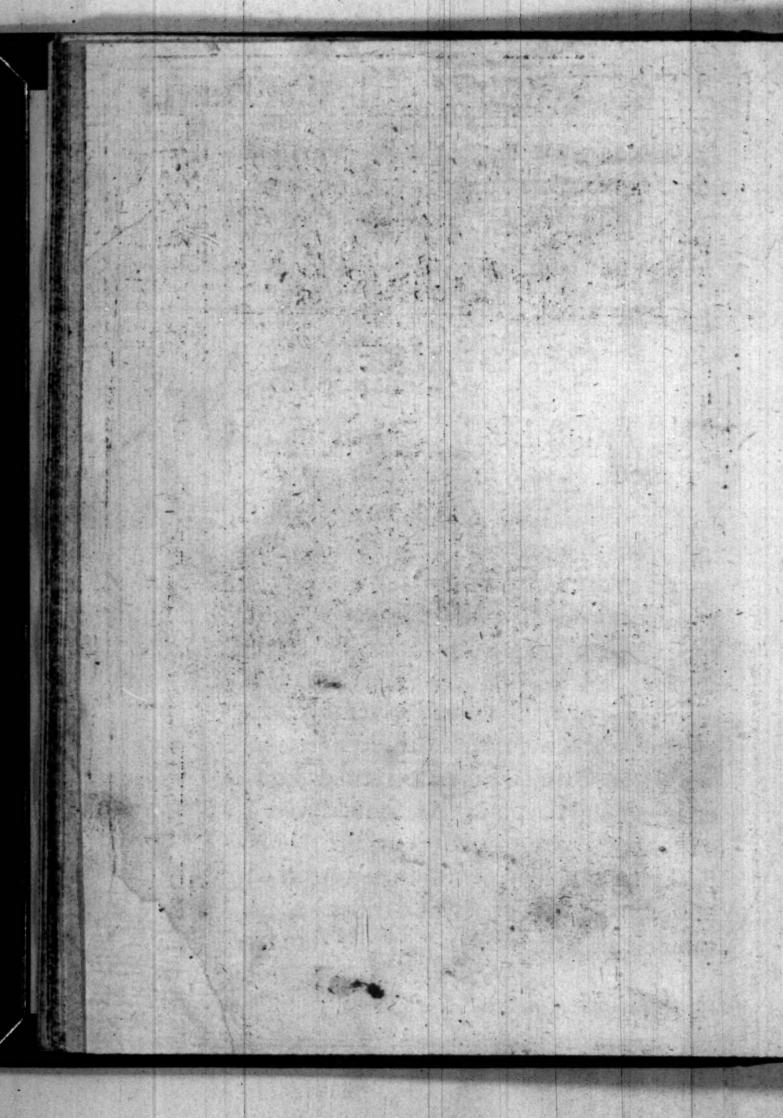
Gondomar appearing in the likenes of Matchiauell in a Spanish Parliament.

wherein are discovered his treacherous & subtile Practises

To the ruine as well of Englandias the Netherlandes.

Faithfully Transtated out of the Spanish Coppie by a well-willer to England and Holland.





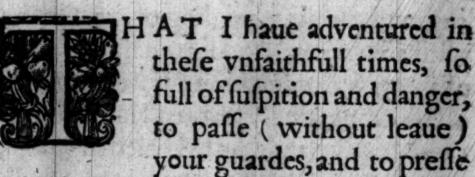
## रेत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्ग्यत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्णत्वार्यार्वार्णत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्णत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्णत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्यत्वार्य

# TO THE HIGH AND MIGHTIE PRINCES,

FREDERICK and ELIZABETH,
by the Grace of God, King and
Queene of Bohemia, Princes Palatines of the Rhine, &c.

To the most Illustrious and victorious, Maurice, Prince of Orenge,
Count of Nassau, &c.

Most High Most Illustrious Princes,



pardon, having I confesse no other excuse

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then that common one of the Countrie, it was out of my loue, out of my loyalty, for fuch (most gracious Q: Elizabeth) hath heeretofore your respect been towards mee (farre vnworthy God knowes of a-ny of the least favours from so Magnificent a Princesse) that ever fince, I have contended with my selfe, to adventure and Act something, that might have power still to preserve me in your Royall Memorie, but albeit I had the will, I find my selfe wanting in my Abilitie. And most Illustrious, Prince Maurice, since I have had sometime dependance on your Excellence, I hold it my Dutie gratefully to repay, some part of what (I cannot say iniustly ) I have gained under you that is Observation, especially of the double dealing, and cunning Juggling of the Spaniard with all Nations. And since a little Treatise of a Spanish Consultation (whether really acted, or poetically faigned I know not) came to my hands, first written in Spanish, now by my selfe translated into English, onely for the behoofe and loue I beare aswell to England my native Countrie,

to the Netherlands. I have sent it abroad, good it may doe, hurt it cannot. Abundans cautela non nocet: heerein you shall perceiue the Curtaine (though not fully) drawne, from before the Spaniard, that the world may for certaine see, that hee is not so beautifull, as many of our English (who so long haue doated on him ) would make him to be, nor on the other side so terrible, that your Dutch neede to feare him, how grimme & terrible foeuer he lookes vpo them. But your Excellence knoweth hm (as we fay) Intus of in cute: & can limne to the life better, then any penne in the world can decipher him, wherefore I vrge him no farther. I onely leaue it to the world to thinke of (fince hee aymeth at the Monarchy of the West, every thing els being to little for his Ambitio (whose great Grand-sire the Earle of Hallpurge was within these ninescore yeares, of as mean estate and revenue, as an ordinary knight of England, ) how much I say, concernes it England, and your vnited Provinces, to hold fast each by either, which now by all meanes he laboureth to part and divide,

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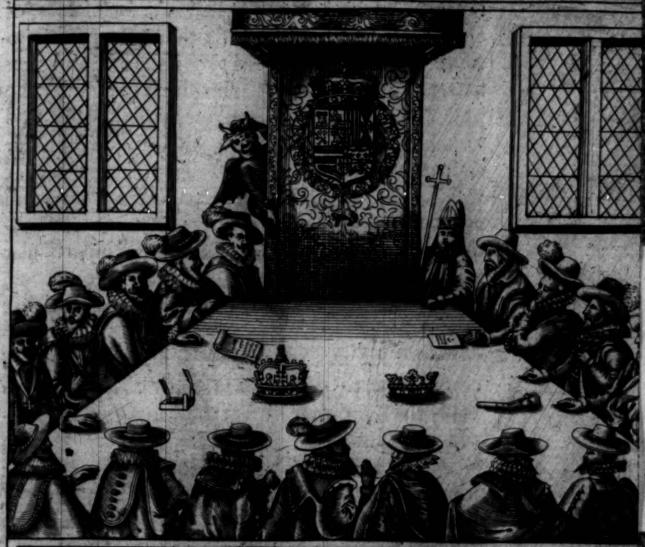
#### The Epistle Dedicatorie.

Divide, et Impera. not vnmindfull of a Matchiavillian and old Maxime; But I trust Almighty God (as hee hath already begun) will open the eyes of all Christian Kinges and Princes, in time not onely to prie into, but effectually to oppose, these his immense and ambitious designes, which else in time may fall heavie vpon our children and posteritie, I end; humbly beseeching the King of Kings and Kingdomes, the Almighty Lord of Hoaftes: Most High, Most Illustrious Princes, to protect the persons of your selues and children, with his grace to multiplie your Honors and Dignities, foure-fold to restore your estates, and after many yeares to crowne you in Heaven, with the Diademes of Glorie and endles happines.

Who is most devoted vnto your Highnesses, in all Loyall affection

T. S. of V.

# THE SPANISHE PARLAMENT



Ingentibus exidit ausis.



Fter the shouts and acclamatiof all true hearted English, for
the safe and single returne of
the Prince of Great Brittaine,
had made the roofe of Heaven
to resound, and with the noyse
had shooke such a terror into
the ill affected body of Spaine,

that a cold, and benumming feare', ran through her A 2 ioynts,

ioynts, her friends began to bethinke themselves, of a timely recomfort, to finde the meanes a sresh to rouse vp her spirits, (by this time halfe repenting her selfe of parting with so pretious a pawne, (the possession whereof she imagined, might have tied vs to have precisely kept day, (though it were likely to have had prooved more fatall vnto her, then ever was the go'd of Thousouse to Cepio's. Souldiers) and as it falleth out among sicke persons, some of sounder judgement then the rest, about her inparticular and every one in generall giving their best opinions, vndertooke so she would be ruled) to rid her off that

fit and distempered perplexity.

And for this purpose appoynting for a further consultation to be at Senill in Andaluzia, whether already the King with most of the Nobility had retired themselves in regard (they sayd) the English who were in number about feauen-score, had not long before eaten vp all the prouision in Madrid, and within thirty miles about, there came as trueft and old friends to her estate, the Arch-bishop of Toledo, the Dukes of Medina Celi, of Braganza, of Ville Hermofa, of Hijsz, D. of Infantado, D. of Cea, D. of Sefa, D. of Veragua, Marques of Malagon; Count de Penna-fiore, Count de Monterry, Count de Sanstephano, &c. Escalona, the Marques of Castello. Rodrigo the Admirant and Constable of Castile, Count Olivares, Count Gondomar, Pedro de Teledo. Gonzales de Cordua, Lewes de Velasco, with fundry o. thers of remarke and note, of the chiefest Nobility, whither being come, and having made choyce of a goodly and faire Pallace, anciently belonging vnZanigas, in a faire great Chamber hung with rich Arras, ouer the leather guilded. Guara Mazilla's, after many an enterchange of complement, each as his precedence required tooke his place, like a colledge of wife Physicians to consult of the state of that body and Kingdome, how with medicines (as Physicians call them) to preuent her suture danger, withall for the present to repayre the ruine of her reputation and credit with the world, (since now her plots and practices are smoaked, their gordian knots vntwisted even by children: Lastly, how to gaine by strong hand, what all this while shee could not compasse by arres and policie.

Being all fet and filent, the Duke of Medina Celi,

floode vp and fpake as followeth.

My Lords, it hath pleased his Catholique Maiesty the King our Mr. to give way to this our meeting and Parlamentary assembly, to consult and aduise among our selves, what course is most sittest to be holden of vs, in these tempestuous times, for the weather being changed, and the bright beames of our hopes over-cast, we are from every side to expect rage and stormes. You are not ignorant how there is now a Parliament holden in England, that bode vs no good, in Holland a dayly consultation with present preparation, In France a Councell together with an vnaminity of Kings and Pecres, for some great vndertaking: How nerely then concernes it vs of Spaine, to be vigilant, and to looke about vs: first, for the maintenance and advancement of

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she Catholique Religion, and holy Church: Secondly, for the defence of his Maieries Kingdomes and Territories: Thirdly, to heare the grieuances of the people groaning vnder the heavy burthen of exaction and oppression, though the couetuosnesse of publique offices. Fourthly, for the supply of the Treasury which a late hath beene much exhausted, partly by preparation by Sca against our Common enemies, Turkes, and Hollanders, and partly by the extraordinary entertainment of Charles Prince of wales, the charge wherof amounted to 49. thousand Ducates. Fift, and lastly, for giving the world fatissaction, and the taking away of those vile scandales and imputations, which even within thefe few dayes have beene, and are hourely cast vpon vs, efpecially, (as they give it out) in dealing doubly and dishonorably with England, concerning the Treaty of the Match.

He having ended, the D. of Braganza the next

began thus.

I am forry that I live to see the day, that the Honor of Spaine which was wont to dazle the eye of Europe with the vnsufferable splendor of its brightnesse, should now be over cast with the blacke cloud of differace, and the name of a Spaniarde so redoubted over the world, become branded with the insamous attributes and epithites of false, ambitious, proud, and cruell, and those Nations who were wont to adore vs for our faith, contemne, and scorne vs now for treachery and salshood. Certes loyalty and the Religious obsernance of our promi-

fes and faith, was anciently held our prime vertue, insomuch that Fey de Spagna grew into a Prouerbe, like the gold of Ophir out valewing any other, that I speake no new thing, or vntruth, you may plainely perceive it by the multitude of discourses, pamphlets and pasquills that are dayly vented against vs from all parts of the World, wherein wee are iefted at, derided, difgraced, by verses and vnseemely Pictures, especially of late dayes, from Holland, France, and England: yea as I vnderstand in songs and Ballades, fung vp and downe the Streetes in many places: whence this imputation, vpon fo iust and braue a Nation, so potent a Monarch (at the brandishing of whose sword Europe trembles) should proceede, I cannot gheffe, yet defire to be fatiffied herein, in the King my Mr. and Kinfmans behalfe, my Kinfman, for you all know my neere alliance vnto his Maiesty, and my Poesie may intimate no lesse vnto the world which is Pues wos, nos, after you, we, being next in blood if the iffue Royall should faile.

But I am a fraide the ill carriage of some private men at home, (perhaps our Embassadors in Forraine parts,) have throwne this aspersion upon us, having eyther given abroad to many overtures of our designes, or attempted their ends with overmuch hast and violence, which in time and by gentle hand might have beene easier won, as a bough whose fruite we meane to gather, is brough downe by degrees, which else might breake and we loose

our longing.

Surely, in the first, me thinke our Nation should not easily offend, we beeing esteemed the most close

and referred to our felues in the world, as the event of our greatest and most important actions have fufficiently shewne. Did we not in 88. carry our bufinesse for England so cunningly and secretly as well, in that well dissembled treaty with the English neere Oftend, whereto for vs were deputed, Aremberge, Champigny, Richardot and other, as in bringing our Nauy to their shores, while their Commanders and Captaines were at bowles vpon the hoe of Plimouth, and had my Lord Alon fo Guzman, the Duke of Medina Sidonia had but the resolution (but in truth his Commission was otherwise) he might have suprized them as they lay at Anker, and the like. In Ireland when Don Ivan a' Aquila had gotten footing in the Irish ground creany of the mist: How were our plots and correspondence with Biron carryed, with infinite the like examples.

Touching the latter, the Spanish Nation hath of all other in the world beene held for the most sober, flayd, and wife, and were wont neuer to attempt any thing but vpon great and long advice, accounting it with Quintus Fabius more honorable to bee accounted droanes or cowards, then to hazard our affaires, or Armies, French like, onely in a vaine-glorious hastinesse to gaine the Honor of charging the first. So that it seemeth strange to me that we have I know not ypon what grounds incurred the hate and scorne of other Nations, and that we especially of the Nobility should be thought ill of since of Nobility ours of Spaine, hath beene ener held the most

illustrious and eminent of the world.

The Duke having made an end, Gondomar eafily rayling on two downe pillowes, and resting himselfe vpon a little Brasill staffe, spake as followeth.

Country, and hate of our selves from no other sountaine then the Fanaticall humors and distracted spirits of some of the English, who find themselves not a little gall'd and vexed with our politique delayes heretofore, and now our finall rejection, and (I hope) shaking hands with that Hereticall Nation for ever, for it your Alteses and Honors will but consider what adventure and boote we have made by them, I thinke you will say we might well endure these British Northen and cold blass: meane time in so suffering for our Catholique King, and in the Catholique cause we ought to take such approbry rather as an Honor vnto vs then otherwise.

Moreouer, if we shall consider who are the Authors of these slying Plamphlets, wee shall finde to proceede from the pennes of light and vnstayed wits, with intent eyther to winne the opinion of good intelligencers and statistes together with the aiery applause of the Vulgar, or to rayse to their desperate Fortunes, when the tempest is ouer, (as it oft hath happened) and now likely we being sallen off

from England, and the Treaty at an end.

Yea, but quoth the Duke of Medina Cali, what should be the reason of that inbred and Naturall hate the common people of England should be are to vs, and our Country about any Nation in the world, the Hollanders, Turkes, and Indians excepted.

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Quoth

Quoth the Arch-bishop of Toledo, herein we are Arch.B. Toledo. much deceived, for his Catholique Maiefly and our felues all haue very many faithfull and fast friends in England, who would not sticke to hazard their liues and fortunes in the Service of his Maiesty, might time and occasion be offered, yea, and some noneof the meanest.

> The Marqueffe of Castello Rodrige, then arising vp with a graue countenance, and a deliberate vtterance sayd, is it possible that any place in the world should bring forth such a monster, as a Traytor to his Country, or allow bread to any one so vnnaturally base, as to draw his sword, and side with an enemy against her, I will say that for our Spaine, I do not remember or ever had read, that shee afforded a Traytor, or so much as one that scrued a sworne enemy against her Prince.

> By your fauour, quoth Lewes de Velasco, what Country-man was he of Count lohn of Naffau's regiment, that tooke the Admirant of Arragon prifo-

ner at the battaile of Neupors.

It is true quoth Gonzales de Cordua, he was a

Spaniard, but examples hereof are very rare.

Quoth Gondomar, fo they are, and though Fng. land be the colder Country, yet it hath bred more venemous Creatures of this Nature, then euer Spaine, yea euen vader the Sunne-shine of their mildest and most moderate gouernments.

Whence quoth the Duke of Escalona should

this proceede.

I will tell you (quoth Gondomar) my opinion, the

the English naturally are desirous of nouelties, and innouations, and as it were sicke in the soft beds of their long liberty, peace, and plenty, (which they enioy vnder as wise and as good a King as euer liued) they suppose nothing wanteth to their full happinesse but change and variety: I must liken them to Giotto of Florence his Asse, who when he went along with a rich saddle of beaten gold on his backe with a Crowne and Scepter lying thereon, yet he could not choose but smell vpon a Carriers packe-

faddle as it lay at an Innedoore.

Hence are strangers the most admired and enterrayned amongst them, and if of quality preferred many times to place and preferment before the English, though perhaps there are many who deserue better. I have seene there a torne and tatter'd French Lacquay, but as this day arrived out of France, and the next, he hath letted in the Court in his Tiffue or Scarlet at the least : what preferment came that arch-hypocrite Spalato vnto. Ascamio the Frier, who left his wife in St. Martins lane, and ranne againe to his Order. And a poore and ignorant Italian Mountebanke, fought after for his skill as if Asculapius or Machaen were againe raised from the dead, yea when but a Spanish gowne (happily of the Embassadours Lady, or of her genelewoman) how was it fought after by Ladies, and Taylors for the fashion, happy was she that could first get her into the Spanish fashion, to their no fmall charge, the Spanish garments exceeding all other in fulnesse, compasse, and length, which by this time it may be they have converted into Cu-Thions.

thions. My Lords, you would hardly have forborne laughter, to have heard how I have beene enquired after for Maisters for the Spanish tongue, (that I may fay nothing of so many bills set vp in euery corner of the City by Professors) nay I could have no service almost done me of my Mullettors and Groomes, for being employed in teaching the Spanish among Ladyes and their maydes, though I knew I tell you, English must be that they were

to trust too when all was done.

Touching my felfe being Embassadour there from his Catholique Maiefty, and the fole inftrument in the Treaty for the match, which the Catholiques there so long thirsted after, if I should relate vnto you the particulars of mine owneentertainment, you would (I suppose) imagine I told you wonders beyond beleefe, for beside the great and gracious respect I found, and fauors I received from his Maiesty of Great Brittaine, and fundry of the Nobility, who seemed wholy to be compounded of curtefie and Noblenesse, there passed not a day wherein I was not visited, by some of the best ranke, or received some present or other, from Catholique Gentlemen, or their Ladyes, (lo welcome was the very thought of the Spanish match vnto them) I returning them againe, with thankes, large promises, and apparant hopes of preferment, when the time should come.

And be it spoken among our felues, since wee are falling off from England, I made better vse of their kindnesse then so, for there were sew Catho-

liques

liques in England of note, from whom in this regard, I wrested not out a good round summe of mo. ney: Sir Robert Cotton a great Antiquary, Theare, much complaineth of me, that from his friends and aquaintance onely I got into my purfe the fumme at the least of ten thousand pounds, I deny it not; and true it is, I borrowed of the good old Lady w. of the Parish in Sz. Martins in the Feilds 300 pounds, or thereabouts, promifing her repayment (whereof I will not faile) so soone as Donna Maria, the Infanta should arrive in England, and for the yfe hereof, I promised to make her mother of her maydes, perswading her, it was not fit that so grave and good a Lady as her selfe should lye obscured in priuate, but rather attend vpon my young Miltreffe, the brauest and most hopefull Princesse of the World, vpon these hopes she turned Catholique, and since I neuer faw her. I sold moreouer, the place of Groomesse, of her highnesse Stoole, to six seuerall English Ladyes, who were eager of it, only cause be they might take place before their fellowes: I lost nothing neither by a Noble Gentleman, whom I caused to be knowne for a kinfman of the King my Mr. for that he was deseended from the Noble and ancient family of Aiala in Spaine, these are but mires and crems in regard of those great presents, and many pentions I had fent me vnder-hand, from the Catholiques from all parts of England during my aboade there, had my finger but aked, or beene ill disposed (as I often was in body) I had fent me iewels, sweet-meates, perfumes, linnen, Rose-water, and a thousand of such trifles, only I returned them thankes, and promifed them or their friends preferment, when time lerued.

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If you were my Lord, so nobly entertained in England, quoth Braganza, whence is it, or voon what occasion have wee gotten to our selves the ill will and distast of that Nation.

I must confesse, quoth Gondomar, the common people of England beare generally an inbred spleene toward vs, as it seemeth by many rude affronts, we were offered there by the baser sort, contrary to the will and pleasure of his Maiesty of great Brittany, who published many Edictes and Proclamations in our behalfes, punishing many times the offenders seuerely as they could be taken, but why the name of a Spaniard should be so become odious vnto them,

is a question I cannot easily resolue.

Some thinke that there is a naturall antipathy or contrariery of affection betweene our disposition and theirs, they living in the North, and we in the South; which being (as Charron a French Author observeth) neerer to the Sunne, the inhabitants are more crafty, politique, and religious, (though he his in that) even to superstition and Idolatry, where as on the contrary, those of the North (howsoeuer goodlier in person, better faced, and more beautifull then our selues by reason of the coldnesse of the climate, preserving inwardly the naturall heate, and radicall moysture,) are plaine simple, nothing so religious contemners withall, of the glorious ceremonies of our Church, wherewith we have drawne more Heathen in eyther India to Christianity, in. one yeare, then they can with their Lutheran and Caluinistical Sermons in all their lives.

This very selfe same thing (quoth Gonzales) I

once vrged by way of Argument to an Earle of Germany who was a professed Lutheran Heretique, and his reply herein was, so are sooles and children taken with bells, gilt pouches, and colours, and our Ladies and faire Gentlewomen, (we see) oftentimes woed and wonne, only with a braue out-side on the backe of a base knaue, when an honest man, and of deferning parts is rejected, in a plaine and ordinary suite of clothes, and not held worthy the looking after.

They talke as they are (quoth Gondomar) I am fure these drew more to my little private Chappell in Holborne, then their best Preachers of Sermons

could doe to any Church they had.

But quoth the Duke of Hijaz, it may be they hate vs for the same cause, that France, Germany, Italie, and the rest of the Countries of Europe, for that many of vs are discended of the Moorish race: wherefore we are termed of them in Italy, Marani, and of other Moros Blancos, and Nue vos Christianos: For indeede it was but in the yeare 1492. when Granado was recoursed from the Moores, Mahomet sirnamed the Little, and sonne of Muley Albohacen being King thereof, though Toledo and Cordoua long before, and it may be they hold vs still infected with Moorish minds, and a spice of their manners, though they are assured we are Christians, yea and the most Catholique too.

I heare (quoth Signior Gondomar) it is objected in their now present Parliament, that in all treatises for the space of these two hundred yeares, Spains hath dealt with the English, side punica, neuer kept

touch

touch with them in any serious capitulation, but euer aiming at her owne ends, vsed their alliance and
friendshippe but as a stale or stalking-horse ouer
their backes to shoote at others, or serue her owne
necessities for the present, and hereof their Antiquaries (they say) haue found many Presidents. Among others they affirme and proue, to the preindice of our Treaty, that Charles the sist was sirst himselse betrothed to Queene Mary, and I know upon
what tricke and policy he untied himselse againe,
and used the meanes to conferre her upon Prince

Philip his sonne.

But the very truth is, they carry a vindictive refolution against vs euer since our intended conquest of them in 88. and peraduenture the Powder-plot in 1605. which yet seemeth Manere alta mente repoflum. Indeede Henry the 4. of France, firnamed the Great, laboured at one time a reconciliation betweene vs, but he found the tootes of eithers difcontent fo deepe, and the fore fo vnfalueable, that hee gaue it ouer in the end . Touching mine owne person, I was generally hated, I confesse, of the common people: for no other cause, I imagine, then for the great grace and fauour I was in with his Maiefty, vnto whom I had free accesse at all times, and his gracious eare to any reasonable suite or request I could demaund, the particulars of the Service I did to the King my Master(whom God long preserue) I thinke are not vnknown vnto you, I omitting no one houre or minute of time wherein I did not benefit either him by my feruice, my felfe by experience, or a friend by a good turne.

For

For during the time of my abode in England, and whileft I lay in London, I got partly by the meanes of well affected friends, and partly by mine owne experience ( for in lommer, time vnder the co'our of taking the ayre, I would take view of the countrey) I had perfect knowledge of the estate of the whole Land: for there was no Fortification, Hauen, Creeke, or Landing-place about the Coast of England, but I got a platforme and draught thereof, I learned the depth of all their Channels, I was acquainted with all Sands, Shelues, Rockes, Rivers that might impeach or make for inuation, I had perpetually in a Role the names of all the Ships of King Iames his Nauy Royall, I knewe to a haire of what burthen enery (hip was, what Ordinance she carried, what number of Saylors, who were the Captaines, for what places they were bound, which were in repaire and fit for service, and which not, I knew the strength of the Tower of London, what Armour, Ordinance, small Shot and Powder it might affoord, You know moreouer my Lords, I acquainted the King my maister with Sir Walter Raleigh's intended voyage to Guiana, and enery particular thereof, when it was but in embryone, and when he himselfe vowed onely three were acquainted with his purpose and resolution, but the fourth should never know what he intended vntill he had fet footing in America: yet I fay, I knew what he aimed at, what course he meant to hold, where to land, what places he meant to surprise, what force he carried, and by what way he resolued to returne: with all which particulars, as I have already fayd) I acquainted you

long ere he went, and he was no fooner gone but I was affured I had his head at my deuotion, to take it when I lifted (hauing fufficient matter to alledge again(t him) and at last, though his treason for which he flood condemned many yeares before) was the hatcher, yet the hand was mine that gaue him the blow : For it concerned vs aboue a'l the rest in case we should fall off from England, and burst out into our old enmitie, to make away with him, who would have proued the one'y Boutefeu and Cendiarie of the world, in flirring vp the hatred of the English and other Nations against vs, he being a Darling of our late deadliest enemy Queene Elizabeth, and one of the last men to be borne of those great Spirits, and experienced Captaines the time of her raigne produced. His Maiesty (I humbly thanke him) tooke especially notice of this service of mine (and as it was told me) gaue me great thankes for it aboue the

I was no lesse diligent for the discouery of the Inland, then for the Shores and Sea-coasts: For there was neuer a Sheire in England, but I better know the estate, power and quality thereof then the Inhabitants, even the best of them themselves did. I could in particular relate the nature of the soyle, what power of men and horse they were able to raise, who were the chiefe and of most ability and credit in the Countrey, who the most antient Gentlemen, what they were worth in their revenues and estates, how they stood affected in Religion, who were Puritanes, and who Catholiques, and among Catholiques who stood for vs, and who store there

there were) were indifferent or against vs. And which moreouer is of equall consequence, there was not a Sermon preached at Paules Croffe, or indeed in any other Church of the City or place in the Kingdome, that did but touch the hemme of my maisters garment, or was any way preiudiciall vnto vs or the match (which we seemingly intended) but I had my Leame-hounds ready in enery corner to draw after them dry-foote, and fetch the Authors Coram nobis, to their cost, as one Dr. Euerard of St. Martins, was for his bold and malapert inueighing and continually preaching against vs and the match silenced by my onely meanes, for (I fayd) and often told my best friends, till the mouthes of such Rabsbecahs were stopped, no vnitie or fincere reconciliation of either Nation: (for the effecting of which now was the time) could possibly be expected. One whiting, befides a Dr. of Dininity, Mr. Claston for his Spanish Eme, in a Sermon at S. Paules Croffe was layd vp for his lauish tongue, and had like before to have smarted for a Sermon hee made before his Maiestie at Wanfted in Esex in August some two yeares fince, taking for his Text, Remember Lots Wife, Lak. 17.32. And I thinke ward of Ipswich escaped not safely for his lewd and profane picture of 88. and their Powder treason, one whereof my L. Arch-bishop I sent you in a letter, that you might fee the malice of these detestable Heretiques, against his Holinesse and the Catholique Church.

Neither was there any publicke speech made openly in any Court of Iustice, were it in either house of Parliament; Starre Chamber, Countrey Assize,

C a

yea,

yea, many times vttered privately in the Court, but I got an inclding, and made good vse thereof: yea, I was partaker of Gossips newes in the Citty, brought to mine owne bed chamber by my wel knowne and private friend, &c. Mrs. M. of Fleet-streete.

Indeede Signior Gondomar, quoth one, herein confisted the pythe and marrow of your service, but

if you please proceed.

I againe entertained, to my no small charge, Intelligencers in every Countrey (indeed Catholicke Priests) whose liberty out of prison I obtained for that very purpose: for being abroad, they did vsa threefold service: First they gained soules to God, friends to the King my maister, and money good hore into our purses: for I got out of English Catholiques to mine owne vse threescore thousand pounds at the least.

For the first, it hath bene certified me for a certaine, & by report from many of their own mouthes, that the number of soules which they have gained into the bosome of the Church since the remission of the penall Lawes against them, and their freedom by my meanes obtained, amounteth to the number

of eight and thirty thousand and odde.

Secondly, they have confirmed the Catholicks, and made them so fast for the King our Masster, that they have anowed vnto me diverse times, that rather then misse of the Match, they would make up the best part of the Infanta's portion out of their owner purses, yea, though it were with the selling or pawning of all their plate and lewels.

Within the City, for a small matter, I seede

certaine discontented and necessitous Catholickes of the English, to walke the common and most frequented places of the Cirty of London, as St. Paules Church, the Exchange, now and then among the Ordinaries, to learne the common newes, out of which many times I picked good matter.

Neither could the States of Holland, or the Embaffadors of any other Forraine Prince carry their bufineffe fo close, but with my Maisters golden Key, I could finde a meanes to dive into their Cabbinets, reseale and seale againe their Packets, without the helpe eyther of Arthor Gregory, or his old acquain-

tance Phillips.

It was not one of my worst peeces, to hold the English in suspence, with an apparent ouerture of the match, and a dilatory promise of golden mountaines, with the age of old Saturne againe, when euery oake in Greenewith Parke, Sudares rofcida mella, till the Palatinate was loft beyond recourry, a matter of maine consequence: for hereby Bohemia with the rest of the Emperours Territories being secured aboue, our Maister may at pleasure call to his ayde the Emperors forces (who it feemeth for this purpose hath made a League with the Turke for these twenty yeares) together with the strength of Tilley, Die Caefe caand the D.of Banaria ioyned, and with his own forces mer. fuddainly (for now is the time) give Holland fuch a \*So the Spa\* Camisado, as the best wits of the \* Chiefe Chamber, niard scornful. will be to seeke of their old-ward, and wonted ly cals the riage where the policy. States viually

Yea (quoth Den Pedre) but imagine this plot refide. were resoluted vpon, shall we thinke the Princes of

Germany

Germany, King of France, and England, and other their old friends and allyes, will stand still as idle Spectators, and not runne in with their swords drawne to their rescue? Or that the Hollander who hath beene so long weather beaten at sea, is not able to discerne this storme a sarre off, and take in his Sayles ere it shall hazard his Shippe, yes without doubt; and howsoeuer we may flatter our selues with the easinesse of the Conquest, wee shall assuredly sinde it as hard a taske as euer Spaine vndertooke.

It is true, you say (quoth the Admirant of Castile) what have we gained of them for these sifty yeares pace and vpward, ever since Don John of Austria, the Duke of Alva, Lewes Requesens, were Governors, and vndertooke the Low-Country Warres, but sound knockes, with the fruitlesse ex-

peace of many a million.

Quoth (Lewes de Velasco) a shorter cut for the Conquest of those Rebells, had beene long since taken, had the Duke of Alva beene so wise as to have secured himselse of Brill, Flushing, and the rest of the Frontier, and Sea-Townes, he then might have beene Maister of all the rest within at his pleasure, for so long as they were open and free, they were to the others, as the mouth to the stomacke or body, which could not possibly samish, so long as it was supplied continually from England, and other places, but this by the way.

All what (quoth Gondomar) I have already said is but a praludium or small Preface, to those proicas I had in my braine, if (as vnluckily it hapned)

The error of the Duke of Alva.

the Treaty had not fuddainly broken off, but beene spunne out a yeare or two longer, which indeede was the maine plot, and had beene effected, had not The Prince in the comming ouer of Prince CHARLES in Person he was looked into Spaine, with the Duke of Buckingham spoyled for. all, for howfoeuer we made a feeming shew of reioycing at his comming, and did him all Honor beseeming so great and worthy a Prince, yet to speake the truth my Lords, you all know wee wished him a thousand miles off; and I beleeve some of the English themselves were here forry that he had engaged himselfe in so long and teadious a journey.

But quoth the Duke of Hijaz standing vp and turning humselfe to the Duke of Medina Cali, and

the Archbishop of Toledo.

How may it be conceived that the Prince of England his arrivall in Spaine, should either præiudice vs. or the Treaty of the Match a whit, fince he found here the greatest content he could deuise, he had a fight of the Lady Maria la Infama his Mistresse, whose selfe knowne and seene exceeded her same, he was entertained and attended vpon by the most compleate and generous Nobles of Europe, and had that entertainment, no Nation could affoord the like. Laftly, Maiorem babemus fidem is que occulis ofurpamus, quam que auribus haurimus.

Quoth the Duke of Escalonia, the effect hath fallen out quite contrary, for the English report fince their comming home, they neuer came into a baser Country in their lines, where they could get Great want of meate neither for themselves or their horses, nor victuall and faw fo much as one handfull of graffe in two hun- spaine.

dred

He that furfets at a Spaniards I will pay for his phyficke.

dred miles riding, and if they dined at one place, they were faine to go 30 or 40 miles ere they could Table, trust me get any thing to their supper, and then perhaps a peece of leane Kid, or Cabrito, a Tripe, Tone's or fuch like, indeede I remember when the Prince lay at Madrid, we were faine to fend scauenteene miles off for a Calle, for his highnesse Dyet, as for Mutton we may kill none without especiall Licence from the King, for fish our Rivers affoord none, and we being most temperate our selues, how should our dyet agree with their stomackes, who are accounted the greatest teeders of the World.

I verily beleeve indeede (quoth Gondomar) that those places they call in England, East-cheape, and Smith-field Barres, kills, and vtters more Beefe and Mutton in a month, then all Spaine eates in seauen yeares, which plenty our men meeting withall, at our first comming ouer into England; and since some who attended Don Iniofa (as I lately heard) did ouer

eate themselves, and died shortly after.

Bright.

The Princes going ouer in person, was land.

The poore and miserable surface of our Country; (quoth Escalona) the scarcity of victuall and hardnesse of lodging was not all, the Prince of happy for Eng- Wales by comming in Person discourred our plot, and found how faire so euer wee pretended, wee meant nothing leffe, when he thinking (as a fo did the King of Great Brittaine his father) nothing had beene wanting to the absolute consummation of the marriage, but the Rites of the Church, he found all as Raw and as backward, as hee had beene all this while in a Dreame, and no fuch matter ever thought of : So that he found the Honor of our glorious enterentertainment to be but as a delicate fawce to helpe

digestion.

The Marques of Castello Rodrigo then Repping vp, fayd, I will adde one thing more, and whereof if he lives, he vowes not to be vnmindfull of; and that is as I am inform'd, some affronts done him by the Clergy, as that rude and barbarous putting him Adde moreout of a Church which his Highnesse came in to ging up of the view: The arresting and taking away of a young bodies of our youth a Page, who attended, (I thinke) on Maister buried dead, Mounteague in a manner from his heeles, which into the Sea. young Gentleman (they fay) cannot be heard of to this day; with that (infolent and african pride) of re-Arayning him from that liberall accesse and converse, (not denied elsewhere to a meane person) with the Lady Maria Infanta his Mistresse (which Princes by their his owne right may challenge, he being equivalent in birth, and the rarest endowments of body and minde, to any Prince what foeuer in the world) with whom in all the time of his being here, he had not aboue twice talked, and then before eyther the Queene, or your selfe Signior Olivares or some other, if he had any thing to fay afterward, it was by vs to be penned to his hand, and to be spoken before witnesse, we must affuredly thinke and expect that so great and eminent a Prince, and the darling of that Nation, howfocuer he could wifely smoother his discontent amongst vs in Spaine, we may one day perhaps finde the fruites of our double dealing, and the effects of his haught and incensed courage, well knowing how, like a young Lyon, though yet in his Denne, and scarce acquainted with ranging, his teeth

ouer the dig-

seeth and nayles are growne to that length, that he

is past icsting or playing withall.

Indeede my L. Olivares, you are much blamed for that discouery and light you gave to Buckingham of our designe, and the secret and tenor of the last Kings will, wherein he charged vs not to match with England, but rather to hold a faire Treaty with them, having as you all know bequeathed Maria the Infanta to the Emperours fonne, fo that now the English suppose themselves manifestly deluded.

Quoth the Duke of sefa, they know it well enough, and I beleeve we shall finde them fo fenfible of it, that we had beene better to have played faire, then to hazard the loofing of our reft by fuch an encounter.

Now I pray you let vs take into our confiderations the mischieses which are like to follow.

First, it is thought hereupon they have called a Parliament, which consisteth of the King, Prince, all the Lords Spirituall, and Temporall, of the Gentry, and Commons of the ablest judgements, and vnderstanding in the Land, vnto this Parliament: the King (they fay) hath wholy referred himfelfe, not onely for the examination and redreffe of all abuses and misdemeanors at home, but for the difcusting and searching into all plots and practifes of The vnity and others abroad, that may feeme any way to prejudice the quiet and well gouerned estate of his Kingdomes, without interposition or mediation, so that the King and people go all on and together, with that alacrity and constancy, in prouiding for the

good

Iweet confent of the King & his people in this prefent Parliament ob ferued.

The Infanta by her Fathers

will, beques-

thed to the Em perors Sonne.

good estate of the Kingdome, as the like hath not beene feene thefe many yeares, Prince CHARLES himselfe being there earely and late, Asidnos & accubuse, amongst them, whom (I am informed) with the Duke of Buckingham, wee have our prime and principall opposers.

I must confesse (quoth Count Olivares) there betweene the fella difference betweene the Duke of Buckingham, kingham, and and my felfe, which fome have rashly and inconside Count Olivares rately given out, to be the onely cause of this breach, for they fay before that time all things went forward (though faltly)

in as faire a way as might be.

Indeede quoth Toledo the Catholiques of Eng- the breach of land have fo given it out, laying all the fault vpon the match. the Duke of Buckingham, who is not guilty of any fuch thing, I will excuse him, that peece was hammered vpon our owne Anuile: Buckingham is a Noble, Wife, and a Generous Prince, vpon whom the King his Maister hath deservedly conferred his grace, and those transcendent Honors, yea though for no other former merit else then the resolute and wife carriage of himselfe, in the businesse of this Treaty amongs vs, whereby he hath not onely affured himselfe of the affection and heart of the King and Prince, but infinitely for his faithfull service, (another Fidus Achates) vnto him gained the generall love of the Common people, as it not long fince appeared, when he was ill after his tedious Voyage by Sea, (The Prince himselfe all the time healthy and found) for whose returne the people had beene excessive, and beyond measure, had it not beene. somewhat allayd, and tempered with the report

A difference which the papists giue out to be the fire

The Duke of to the King & Prince, and State, heartily beloued of the people.

Editor Locate

of Buckinghams sicknesse, they praying as heartily Buckinghamfor for his recovery, as if he had beene some good landhis true feruice Lord, or great House-keeper amongst them, whose loffe had beene halfe their vndoing.

It were to be wished, quoth Don Mendosa, that the Prince of wales, and himselfe with the rest of the Parliament, were not vpon just caule I confesse, so bent against vs. I remember, quoth the Arch-bishop, when I was a young Student, a faying of senica, Ingenuitas non recipit contemptum, Ingenuitie Or a generous spirit can in no wise brooke contempt, shall we imagine then a Prince, yea such a Prince as CHARLES of Wales, and onely Sonne to the King of Great Brittaine, vpon whom and whole action's as a bright blazing Comet Europe begins to fixe her eye, affraid and doubtfull, where the fatall effect of his discontent will light, will carry coales, and not cry quittance with his enemics, yet doubelesse, his mettle is of another temper, and not so flexible as some take it; for mine owne part I would not have him our enemy, if his friendship could be had, though with the expence of many millions of Ducates.

Cujus contrari um verum eft.

As if Spaine, quoth Rodrigo, needed to feare that angle of the world England, have not we evermore given them their hands full? have they not more feared our Fleetes and Armies, then we theirs? do we not equal them in men, and expert Commanders, afwell by land as by fea? do we not exceede them in Treasure, and money from our Indian mines? that like cuer running Fountaines, are neuer drawne dry, that I may fay nothing of the courage of our people,

ple, our wisedome and pollicy whereby wee haue made our selues maisters of so many goodly Territories, and gained so many brane victories both at Sea and Land.

Had we an enemy quoth the D. of Ces, of farre less ability and power then England is, we ought not fo flightly to contemne him, the wofull experience whereof our Nation naturall haughty and opi-bout a load of nionate of their valour, as well as others have pro- Calues skins ued, the Duke of Burgundy out of aninfolent pride fo coff the D. of contemned the Swiffer, the quarrell arising betwixt losse of his life them but for the tole of a load of Calues skinnes; & whole estates that at the last by them, he was deprived both of his estate and life, at that vnfortunate encounter at Nancie.

Who could with-hold the Arch-duke Albertus, pride and conand our grand Captaines from bidding Prince Man tempt of vs, how deare it rice battle at Newport : But scorning the enemy in cost them at regard of his small number, in respect of theirs, to- Neuport. gether being puffed vp with that petty victory against the Scots the same morning, they had the reward of pride and contempt of a weake aduerlary, for the Arch-duke was forced to flye; fauing himfelte very hardly, leaving dead behind him, the oldest and best Souldiers Spains had. Let vs beleeue the weakest may do vs a mischiefe, as is wittily showne by Afor in that fable or apology of his betweene the Eagle and the Conies. But by your fauour my Lord, you are much mistaken in the estate and strength of England; and quality of the people, and so you will tell me, if wee shall have to doe with them, as we have found, and had in former times, let vs thinke

The Spaniards

The strength of Ireland at this prefent.

thinke two of the accession of Scotland unto that Kingdome, and how Ireland standeth in good termes, and is at this time so well peopled with English and Scottish, that there is not so much as a starting hole left for Rebellion, or so much ground to spare in that Country, that might affoord any friends horse of ours a bottle of Hay, much lesse suffice for an army to march ouer, and to be maintained upon.

I might hereto adde the valour and sufficient fidelity of that Noble Gentleman, Sir Henry Carie Lord Viscount Falkland, the now present Lord Deputy thereof, with many other brane Spirits, that are imployed in his Maiesties service in that good

Country.

But to returne to the Parliament of England, what effects heare you is it likely to produce, or wherein is it thought to produce præjudicious to the King our Maister, or to the Catholique Re-

ligion?

First replyed Gondamor, it is likely to goe worse with the Catholiques then euer, as who must expect no sauour, but must prepare themselues to vadergo the sharpest censure, and animaduersion of the Law against them, yea who socuer shall be found abettors, maintainors, conceasors of their plots or harberours of their persons, shall suffer for the same in like manner, and I heare say, that there is a Proclamation eyther comming soorth, or published already to that effect, and how they are to depart the Realine by a prefixed day.

But what (quoth Count de Monterey) will then

become of them, or by whom shall they be entertained? will they returne to their Colledges againe The Seminary at Doway, Rhemes, Roome, Villadolid, and other pla- youd the Seas, ces, some whereof I have lately seene, and observe to almost empty stand empty.

at this time.

Nothing leffe (quoth Gondomar) for I am perfwaded though many wil colourably depart though returne againe shortly by new ports and new names moe will remaine behind, (and fince never likely againe to have such an opportunity of professing themselues openly, and exercising their functions, which they could do in a friends Chamber, and many times in the common Innes) for the better avoyding suspition, and concealing themselves, some will turne Schoole-maisters in private mens houses, as there are many in England, some Gentlemen Vshers vnto Collapsed Ladies are, some such there are in Drury-lane : the L. T. in Yorkefbire, hath one followes her in that Nature; the L. S. not farre from my old house in Holborne in London; the L. M. neere vnto Stratford-bow: Some Falconers whereof I know two, the one in suffex, the other in high suffolke, only onel was acquainted withall, who was the Keeper of a Parke, and a good Huntsman, and of whom I haue had many a good peece of Venison, if he be liuing, I know another Priest who having lined with an ancient Lady of great estate, and of good credit, by reason he was enuironed with a pestilent crew of Puritanes on enery side, and the better to colour his absence from the Church, learned the arte of Cookery, and is growne fo expect therein, within a short space, that hee is able to dresse a Dinner with

with such arte, and good meate after the English fashion, that neuer a Cooke in all Spaine, is able to fet the like by it, and his manner is, when hee hath laved his meate to the fire, to goe and fay Masse, which finished by that time, or soone after his meate is boyled or roafted, which with a cleane Apron. and white sleeues with some small helpe of a kitchin boy, he serueth up to his old Mistresse.

Quoth the Arch-bishop, this was the condition of the old Christians, vnder the persecuting Emperors, of which times it is fayd; Ingeniofa res fuit

The number of illis temporibus effe Christianum.

Priests and le-Without doubt quoth Gondomar, they will be fuits in London only, is ass in sewerely proceeded against in this present Parliament, and that for many respects.

First, by reason of their number, and daily increase, whereby they became formidable to the

State.

Secondly, because of the correspondence they held with vs, for by their meanes we understood the secrets of their State, knew what they did, or spake in their Parliaments, in a word, they were our onely instruments for any imployment, were it never so desperate.

Thirdly, (wherein I must needes say, they were to blame) they abused the Kings grace, and Lenity towards them, with their infolency and affronts oft times brauing their Aduerfaries in the streetes to their faces, Preachers in their Pulpits, Judges and Inflices on the Bench, that had they so done with vs in Spaine, they should have foundly smarted for it, of what Religion soener they had beene.

Erafinus.

a manner foreuery parish two if Maffe were vp againe.

God be thank-

ed, the house is

well rid of

them.

The Kings Lenity abused

For

For example, upon Easter munday last, in the after-noone, came a Icquite formally attired in blacke Aske Mailler to the Court, then at White Hall (the day follow-truth hereof. ing being the day of the Kings healing of that disease, they call there, the Kings euill, what time a great throng of people of all forts being gathered together, at the doore of Sericant Primrofe, who was to take the names, and to fearch fuch as had neede of helpe) thrust into the Chamber, and being demaunded what businesse he had there, faining himselfe to be in drinke made answere hee had none, neither knew he how hee came there; they feeing him in fuch a case, would have carried him into another roome, and have layd him vpon a bed, but he refused it, and hearing by chance Mr. Primrofe, and one Mr. white conferre in Latine together, he fuddainly brake out, and fayd, know you not fuch a one who attendeth vpon fuch a Lord, he is my Brother and a Catholique, whereat Mr. white replied I pray get you gone, I care for no fuch company, where vpon he would have drawne his dagger, and had not company been nigh, he had doubtleffe flaine him; and no fooner was hee out of the Chamber, but he returned with three or foure more of his friends and acquaintance, daring him to come forth, and deeply vowing to be reuenged vpon him, and the rest within &c.

Fourthly, because (say the English) they are the only engines and complots of all Treasons, authors No treason of Tumults, and seditious within the land, they in- without a stance long fince the rebellion in the North, of late Priest or Jesuit the Gun-powder Treason, warfons plot with that at on end of its

of Sr. Walter Raleighes, and many more the like.

Fifr and lastly, because their carriage not answering the reuerend and high dignity of their profession, they are growne odious (lay they) to those euen of their owne fide, for indeede they are the only boone Companions about the Towne, loofing hereby much of their valew, which I like not of. St. Francis was reputed so holy a man, that the Popes Holinesse ordained, that who so euer did but name St. Francis, he should licke his lippes after, so sweete and Saint-like was his life and conversation: Yet now I remember at my departure out of England, I gaue it some of them in charge, to get what they could, of whom, or by what meanes focuer, because I forefaw their harnest would be short, and the money would stand vs all instead, for indeede the greatest part was at my denotion, and to be employed as I saw cause.

After the naming of Star Francis, you are to licke your lippes.

And this stirred up one Gee an Apostate Calvinist to publish a pestilent and a malicious against the Priests and Issuites, residing in and about London, wherein after hee hath discouered their practises, he setteth downe in a Catalogue at the end all their names, with the places of their lodging, what bookes they have at any time published, with the names of Catholique Doctors of Physicke, and Apothecaries, to their no small disgrace, and præiudice.

The things my L. quoth Sefa, at your beeing in England, were by your meanes wont to be scuerely

looked into, and punished.

It is true, quoth Gondomar, either hanging or losse of the Authors cares had enfued, or else I had missed

missed of my ayme; but the case is now altered, I was then powerfull; and in grace, and by my pollicy effeeted those things, which were they now to be wrought againe, would require the labour and all the strength of Hercules.

But my L. quoth the D. of Braganza, what newes lately from England, in what state stand things there. and how doth D. Intefa carry himselfe among the English, at this turbulent scason, and amidst the deepest of their discontent, & displeasure against vs?

Wellenough (quoth Gondomer) and the better if he be carefull to observe some directions I gave him, at my last departure, but for nouelry sake, I will produce a Letter I received from him, written

with his owne hand, within these few dayes.

My L. all health and happinesse euer attend our Soueraigne, his Catholique Maiesty, next your selfe The Proclamaand yours : You are much defirous I know to heare riefts and what the English Parliament hath already effected, lesuites. or what they entend touching our felues, and the Catholiques, and the rather by your wifedome, that you might preuent further dangers, which if forefeene, are ever the better encountered withall, and withstood: Either house of Parliament with great vehemency against the Catholiques, having published a Proclamation for their finall banishment; and our selus euery day grow more odious & in cotempt with that Nation then other, which I cannot remedy, I did what lay in my power, and according to my direction, to breake off this Parliament, by laying an So all the aspersion vpon the Prince, and D. of Buckingham, to Worldsupbreed a jealousie in the Kings Maiesty, which is heynously taken of all the land, whereupon I hoped that the

the Parliament would soone have beene dissolved but my arte fayled me; and I have gained nothing but disgrace, the enmity of the Prince and Duke, together with the hate of the whole Land, insomuch that your selfe S. Gondonar were wont to passe free and vnmolested, (except at once, or the second time, when the offendors were imprisoned and punished) we cannot passe (though no violence I confesse is offered) but we have the base and reuilings of the multitude, I meane the baser fort, wish-

The better fort neuer gaucyou ill vic.

ing we had never come here.

The diuell drine vs home againe, withall I had three or foure of the Proclamations for the banifhing of the Priests and Issuites, pasted on my wall, hard by my doore: a Coachsu'l of my Gentlemen were by chance, hard by the Savoy ouerthrowne, but Lord what a shout was there among the multitude for ioy; some interpreting the same to be malum on men to our Nation, but Deo gration there was no harme done.

But are not these affrontes and vnseemely dealing of the Common people with Embassadors,

foundly punished.

Yes indeede (quoth Gondomar,) it is much against his Maiesty, and the will of the State, who by publique Proclamation, have vpon a seuere penalty sorbidden any whosoeuer, eyther by word or deede, to do them any affront or injury, but it seems our dealing hath descrued it, how happenerh it then that these are not restraymed, replyed the M. of Mandesario.

It is vnpossible (quoth Gondomar) to charme the tongues of a multitude, beside they are people of the

the worler condition, for of the better fort we are respected with all observance : but let vs proceede No Nation with the contents of my Lords Letter. more benigne

Here came foorth about February likewife, a and curteous to firangers then Proclamation for the banishment of all Priefts, &cc. English. out of the Kingdome of Ireland, but it is to be hoped, that there be so many of the chiefe Magistrates and Gentlemen in Ireland, fo well affected to the Catholique cause, that it will do vs no great hurt in

those parts, though the cracke be terrible.

Count Mans field arrived not long fince in England, and had great entertainment, but what his errand or bufinesse was, I could neuer learne, though I tryed all the meanes I could to know, I am wanting in nothing infomuch as in fome ingenious and good intelligencer. That (quoth Gondomar) is a fault which must be remedied, I remember of late yeares, there came a great personage, a messenger (call him Embassador I may not) from a Visier in Constantinople to the Estates of Holland, to the Hage, and practife of the there was fent from Antwerpe to infinuate into his Spaniards, to acquaintaince, afterward into his service a natu-discover the businesse of a rall borne Spaniard, who had beene formerly a Turkish Emflaue in CONSTANTINOPLE, and spake the bassador with the Turkish tongue, as naturally as if he had beene the effates, as borne there, withall he knew the friends and kindred land. of the fayd Turkish Gentleman, and could call them by their names, and told him he was fuch a mans sonne of the City, who being taken Prisoner when he was young by the Spaniards, he was detayned as a Galley-flaue amongst them many yeares, and hereofenquire having now made an escape, fled to him for succour, of Capt, I.B. and defired to ferue him as an Interpreter, he belee-

uing all true that he fayd, entertayned him to attend on him in his Chamber, it fortuned that on a time when the Estates of North-Holland were inuited by the Prince of Orange to a Supper or Banquet at his Court in the Hage, and with them this Turkish Embaffador, one of the Company a Dutch man, of North-Holland, obseruing his carriage and countenance, and remembring that his garbe and condition was Spanish, and moreouer avowing he had seene him in Spaine, caused him in despite of his new maister to be searched, and at the instant found about him directions how to carry himfelfe, and which was the maine plot, to discouer what was the Turkes errand to the Estates, hereupon it being the time of Peace, he was banished, and at Delfe put into a Boate and fent a way, vpon paine of his head neuer to returne into Holland againe: but thefe diuises are like Stratagems in warre, once eluded neuer to be put in practife againe.

Well to proceede, he writes vnto vs moreouer how and with what alacrite the Parliament with one making ready consent have granted Subsidies for furnishing and rigging vp the Nauy, and preparation for war.

But writes he nothing quoth Felesco, where it is thought they will appoint Sedem Belli, the home of that warre.

That quoth Gondomer is a fecret among them, but I thinke his Maiesty will referue that to himselfe.

Why quoth Lewes de Velasco, there should benothing so secretly carried amongst them, but we Chould know it.

The times (replyed Gondomar) are not now as heretofore, and when I was in England, our best intelligencers

Prouision for the Nany.

telligencers, and the Catholiques are not in that grace as they have beene: we have had in times past many friends, even in the Parliament House, but they have now so sisted and cull'd them out, yea it but suspected that we have little hope of diving into their Actions.

The Prince of Orange with the Estates of the Low-Countries, haue taken the same course, for whereas their entendments and resolutions, where and when to make a warre, was known in common to them all of the Councell, (so that what they determined or concluded of, wee knew it the same night, or the next morning, witnesse the surprize of Breda with a turse Boate, and their enterprize vpon Antwerpe) the Prince of Orange reserves that within his owne brest, whereby things are now carried with sarre more secrecy, and good successe then be The enterprise fore. But how happened it quoth C. Monterey that vpon Breda Breda (as I have heard) was surprized not with standing. in Brabant.

By meere accidents (quoth Gonzales de Cordua)
for Antonio Lancavechia the Gouernour, which happened not in seauen yeares before, lay that night
from home (I meane the Castle) at Geererudenberge
fixe miles off, when the same night came letters vnto
him from a friend, on the other side, which reuealed The friend was
the plot, but leaving his sonne Deputy Gouernour Mounsier Barhe durst not open them (for vpon the opening once neuelt.

of a love letter that came to his Father from a Lady,
his Father charged him never to meddle with looking into any letter that was directed to him againe)
but laying them vp till his Father came home, the
Castle and Towne wherein were 5000, men horse,
and soot, with threescore and ten hidden close vnder

turfes miraculously taken, the griefe whereof as some thinke, cost the Prince of Parma his life.

But quoth Caftello Rodrigo, Signier Gondemar, if there remaine any more newes from England, im-

part it freely, we are I hope of one minde.

Quoth the Arch-bishop of Toledo, I have heard that fince this little time of respite and freedome, wherein the Catholique Religion bath taken breath a little, there have beene many miracles done in

England.

Yes assuredly very many (quoth Gondomar) I heard it credibly reported for a truth, that St. Patricle vifi-This is as true bly appeared to many Religious Priests and Friers at his Purgatory, confirming and preaching vnto them and scrathed I dayly, prophesing moreover, a great time of perfecution ere long to befall vpon them. Moreouer our Blessed Lady appeared to an English mayd, arraied as bright as the Sunne, with the Moone vnder her feete, whereupon the became wholy to be conuerted Catholique.

> No doubt quoth the Duke of Medina Cali, many of this Nature are meere impostutes, what thinke

you my L. Arch-bishop.

No question, quoth Gonzales de Cordua, I cannot be perfwaded that, that which they call the holy Blood of Boxall, which the Brabanders and all the Netherlands visit in Pilgrimage, and enery yeare lookes as red and fresh, as if it had beene taken from the body but yesterday, can be the very blood of Christ.

Nor that a young married wife shall have a child the same yeare if the can stride ouer at once Saint Rombauts

as St. Francis eate a Spider, her againe out of his thigh,

Rombauts breeches at Meeblin.

Nor that as many of the Hollanders hold that Mary was buried at Hueclom, for which cause it hath beene in times past a place by Pilgrimes much frequented since we hold her Assumption into heaven, for quoth the Arch-bishop, Signior Gonzales these are Contraria in codem obiecto, you are a Souldier, and you know for the most part they are none of the deuoutest men, I wish you rather modestly and pioully with the Church, that all these things are true. Abuses may creepe in by accident, but neuer to be publickly allowed by the Sacred Authority of the Church.

No, how chanced it (replied Gonzales) that a Painter of Shertogenbosch (my Lord of Grobbendonck gouernour of the Towne, told me the tale ) beeing often feen the deadly in loue with a faire and beautifull Lady neere picure, though to Pirroy Huesden, and being to drawe our Ladies never worship-Image for a Chappell, either in St. Johns, or some other Church in the Bosch, to infinuate himselfe the The Church of farther into this Ladies fauour, drewe her picture Rome hkeone with her young sonne in her armes, which he hung vp for our bleffed Ladies picture, and is at this day worshipped with as great deuotion, as if her felfe of ceremony, were discended from heaven, and were there in perfon.

I cannot beleeve (quoth the Arch-bishop) there was any fuch thing, if there were) fo long as it brings in good store of mony to the poore Priestes of the Church, it may eafily be endured: besides, it these things should be ouer narrowly looked into, it would hazard the credit of the Catholicke Church, be. traying

I my felte hauepedit.

of her Images take off the golden coate vnderneath it is rubbish, or a rotten block:

traying to the vulgar and ignorant her greatest myfteries, and as it were, pulling off her fairest plumes, expose her naked to vulgar scorne and contempt.

But the D. of Escalono, who had fitten filent this good while, now stepping vp savd, the end of our present assembly, is not to trouble our selues about thele by discourses and trivial matters, now it stands vs in hand to looke to our selues, to prouide money, men, and all necessaries for the warre withall speed, holding it fit to call home our Embassadour, who I beleeue hereafter is like to get no better answere concerning our affaires with England, then Mendo. za did of Henry Cary, Baron Hunsalon, and Lord Chamberlaine, in the dayes of Queene Elizabeth, who beeing commanded by the Q to give him his anfwere, the denying him accesse, by reason (lay the English) his demaunds were insolent and vnreasonable, told him the Queene hath commanded me to answere you, my answere is, Setting your Oranges and Limmons aside, a sigge for your Embassage, his meaning was fauing for faule for their Hennes and Capons, they could line, neither caring for vs, nor our Country.

A Banquet fent out of Spaine to

ome ilke one her mage

egal da o

denoise bure;

It feemeth (quoth Villa Hermofa) they care not much for that neither, for when as a various and a Prince charles, delicate Banquet, such as Spaine afforded, was sent not long fince ouer, whether by your felte my L. Olivares, your Lady, or some other, to the Prince of wales, I heard that the Prince touched not any whit of it, but the figges and other innkettings were given forme to one, some to another, and at last refused, even of Boyes and Pages, for feare there should be dropped: in a figge, or two worfe rellished then their fel-

Then Castello Rodrigo stood vp and sayd, Spice the English are so busic at home to prouide for themselves, and happily to offend some body else (whom yet we know not) let vs also timely prouide least we be to seeke, paries cum proximus araet, and like true hearted Patriots and loyall Subjects to our Catholique King and Country, enery one sincerely and freely deliver his opinion, and reasons how our Religion, our selves, friends, and allyes might be best secured, in case the storme should fall on our heads, for this was the maine end of our meeting.

Then quoth the Duke of Medina: Signior Gondomar, since you are best acquainted with the state and affaires of England, give your adule what is best to be done, whither to have open warre with them, to wind them up still with new pretences and overtures of the Match, or to entertaine a (seeming) league of amity and unity, and the Infan.

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sa to take her Fortune elfe where.

For the first, (quoth Gondomar) I veterly disallow it, that we upon no apparant ground, and spaint unwilling to be probable reason should prouoake so potent and ling to be preconcilable a Nation, who are content to let england. It is alone, so that they may enjoy their peace and quiet, you know the danger of awaking a sleepie Lyon, but hereof by the way, I will tell you a pretty and a pleasant accident of a sleepie dogge, that happened at my beeing in England, one

one D. W. well knowne about Panles and Feete-Arcete in London, (a place whereto I many times reforted) for some private occasion) finding his Dogge a great huge Mastive lying fast a sleepe by A tale of D. W. his Kitchin fire, fayd to a friend that flood by, my Dogge is fast a sleepe, I will (to wake him) go hallow in his eare, hee no fooner began to hallow, but the Dogge (vied to no fuch alarmes) leapes vp, and laying his forefeete on his Maisters fhoulders, tares him downe on eyther cheeke from the eyes, almost to the mouth : Let vs by no meanes hallow in the eares of the English, For first, we are not so well furnished with men, munition, or money, as the World imagineth, or Arfewalls Magazines and Store-houses in Sevill, Cadiz, Lisbone, being almost disfurnished of all manner of munition and necessaries, though they

Spaine greatly endamaged of late yeares.

A STATE NAME OF

Dogge.

How have our Fleetes misearried of late yeares, some by distresse and soulenesse of weather, others by depredation and piracy of the Hollanders taken or funke, Moreover, confider how our eyther Indies (cuen at this present) do Laborare in extremit, We never (fince the first Conquest of the West by Columbus) in more apdaire sobbe parant daunger of loofing them; then at this time, by the great and vnexpected successe of the Hollander in those parts, yea within these few monthesew out yd losied and anyd sige il

feeme otherwise. The day and the stock of other

For the Fleete of Holland arriving at Lima in Perm, eyther tooke or lunke the very bell Ships

Shippes of our Nany, or beaten the reft, fo that they are vnfit for any service whatsoever, heereby they have now gotten footing (neuer knowne before) within that goodly and golden Kingdome, and by the affiftance and courage of the Nany Indians, (to whom the name of a Spaniard is more hatefull and odious then Hell) have taken many strong holdes and places of retract and defence, from whence they are not easily to The Hollanders be vndermined, or remooued, their number and gotten footing Arength dayly encreasing, and they finding the last yeare. commodity fo great. For of all his Maiesties Kingdoms in Europe, Afia, or America, Peru is the prime and Soueraigne, being about any other in the World, most abounding in gold, siluer, and pearle, where gold, and filter is not as in other places, only with great labour, digged and fought for, in deepe and rockey mines, but here Nature hath disperst and throwne it about in such plenty, that it is ordinarily found in lands by the sea side, and vpon the common wayes, in wells, lakes, marishes, among stones in the earth, cleaning to the ground under the rootes of plants, and trees, plucked or digged vp, neither in scruples, or little and small graines, but in lumpes, and folid mafthes, weighing two or three pound weight a peece.

The like fuccesse (we are certainly informed) they had but this other day (replyed the D. of Cea,) in going to the East-Indies vnder their Admirall Eremits, by furprizing the strong Castle of Delreio, which they yet hold and maintaine (hauing fent backe agains vnto Holland for a second Fleete to their

their supply, which consistes of 4000. marriners, whereof one ship (voknowne to her sellowes) is fraught with handsome young wenches and boyes for plantation) these with the sormer making the number of sifty good ships, and for certaine it is reported that they are preparing for a third Nauie to follow the other two out of hand.

I thinke ( quoth L. De Velafio ) the Divell intends

to give them all the kingdomes of the earth.

Great prepararation of the Spaniards against the Holunder, but all in vaine. But replied the D. of Braganza, If I am not deceiued, they were met withall by the way, and fell farre
thort of their reckoning, to what end else should his
Maiestie this last yeare prepare so mighty a Fleete,
both in Spaine and Portugall, sending for the shipping of Dun kerke, Winoxbergen and Oostend: besides
many merchant Ships arrested and stayed of England, France, Lubeck, Hamboron and other places, to
be joyned with his Nauie. Or what effect wrought
the consultation at Madrid, and the dayly posting
with letters from thence to Bruxells.

All came to just nothing, quoth the D. of sefa; for even in the heate and threate of this great preparation, the Hollanders were so bold as to set upon a goodly Ship of ours, whose lading was silver, which they tooke and brought safely home to Horne: So that weighing all occurrences rightly, we shall finde it no time to thinke of an offensive warre with England, for which we are not in case, yet it is not amisse for us to pretend like Lyons, and seeme tertible to the world, but necessity doth admonish, notwithstanding we must eeke and lengthen out our hides with Foxes tayle.

There-

Therefore in my opinion, it is belt to make faire weather with England, in any case so long at the left, till we have tried the vttermost of our strength a. gainst Holland, which I hope his Catholicke Maiesty our Maifter will doe this Summer, and as I am informed, all those musters and taking vp of men which we heare are in Naples, Sieilie, the Dutchy of Millan, Spaine, Artois, Henalt, Luxemburge and other places, are to that end. For the doore being but halfe shut we had yet roome to enter, if we prolong the time we shall be so bard and bolted, that there will be no hope of entrance at all, except (quoth Don Lewes of velafco) as my Lord Duke of sefa faith in this inter-Statium or twi-light of Treatie, or suspence betweene Warre and Peace, we take to our felues some notable advantage, and followe opportunity close at the heeles, we are like how focuer we flatter our felues with gitting the game, to go away the greatest loofers: For we lee whatfocuer we entend the Hollanders are fill in action, dayly gerting ground of vs. Did they not in August last recouer Mogodor in Ashiopia from vs ? did not shortly after Grave Erneß take Embden ( which Tillie supposed to be at his deuotion) bringing in to the defence of the same 28. proces of Count Mansfeilds great Ordinance? hath not the Prince of Orenge with as great industry and care as Spinola on our parts (presently after the death of Obbam the chiefe Admirall of Holland, who dyed this last yeare at the Hage) taken view of all the forts and Townes standing along the Mafe waell and the Rheine, put in ftronger Garrisons into Ravenstein & Genney, and after all this, made up full the Armie of Brun

Brunswick. Moreover, hath he not Arengthened and enabled to endure the longest siege Zutphen, Desenter, Swoll, with the reft of the frontier Townes towards Frizeland, the passage we held ever to be our eafiest and readiest for the subduing of the Netherlands? Did not those of the Garrison of Emmerick furprise and take Holden, a well fortified Towne hard by Dinxlaken, tooke all our Spaniards that lay there in garrison, and brought away the keyes of the Towne gate with them . On the other fide, if we attempt any thing, it is either discouered (so vigilant are the States) ere it be aced, or faileth in the manner and meanes of the action. Asthat enterprise of ours vpon Isendike (notwithstanding we kept the gates of Antwerpe flut for two dayes together, and no man suffered to go out) which we intended vpon the fudden to furprise with our fealing-ladders, yet do what we could they had notice of our intent. that when we came before it we might (as they lay ) throw our caps at it, for euer winning or comming within it.

And the like attempts (to no purpose) we made this last winter upon Bortagna by Groening, and upon St. Andres Scorne, had not the Prince of Orenge, thinke we, knowledge of Count Henry Vandem Berges iourney this last winter into Frizeland? yes doubtlesse, as the event shewed. For hei (upon my knowledge) was searetly informed that the Spanish Horsemen had caused in Answerpe and other places all their horse-shoes to be altered, and as many new to be made as would suffice for sixe or eight thousand horse all calked sharpe and frost-nayled of purpose

pose for trauaile ouer the Ice, whereby hee knew (as hee is most circumspect and prouident) that some enterprise was to be attempted vpon either. Holland or Frizeland: in that time of the great front tio of Count all Fennes, Rivers, and Marishes, being passible by Henry Vanden-reason of the thicknes of the Ice (for it froze con Berge, into tinually) therefore he doubled the garrisons within the frontier Towne, sent certaine troopes of horse, to observe & watch the most suspected places for passage, and had shippes abroad to bring him tydinges upon the least motion or occasion. Laftly, hee fent in waggons fix thoufand Skippers and Water-men to breake Ice in the most common and likely places of passage, in the Rivers of Rhine, Ifell, the Wael, and about the ditches of Townes, Marishes, and other places, neither did his Prognostication faile him. For Count Henry Vandenberg presently after our consultation at Madrill, had his Commission at Bruffels for eighteene thousand horse and soote: with which, and eleuen pecces of Ordinance, and a great multitude of Waggons, he passed by Emmerick, in exceeding bitter and cold weather towards Frizeland, but turning another way between Duisburgh & Bronckhorft (a Castle belonging vnto the Grave of Stirumen which he tooke and spoyled) he came to the Ifell with 4. peeces of Ordinance, wherof one (the Ice breaking) funke, the reft he left at Bronckhorft, having passed the River, he fortified his foote at Diterbusch, with trees he filled up the River. The Estates beloeving hee went directly for Arnhem, they fent Marquet with troopes of horseand certaine

taine foote Companies, but Vandenberge saluting the Towne with a volley of small shot, and beside, making a shot or two into the Towne with his great Ordinance departed, I heard great (quoth Pennatiore) outrages were by him committed in that sourney, wherein he spared neither Age nor Sexe.

Crueltie (replied Gonzales) is naturall and inhærent to our Nation, for except our victories be drowned in blood, we cannot taft them. It is most true that he gaue way to his Souldiers in the depth and greatest bitternes of the frost and snow this last winter, to turne men and women starke naked out of their houses, to shift for themselves in the open fieldes, to rauish yong girles not above eight or ten yeares of age, wilfully to beate out the heads of their wine and beere vessells, that they might drinke only water in that extremitie of cold weather, that many infants (their parents slying away for seare) at their returne, were sound either starved for food, or frozen to death with the cold, having neither sire, nor clothing.

What (quoth Don Pedro) slept the Prince of Orenge all this while? or was no manner of reueng

taken by the Dutch?

Yes, it seemed so (quoth Velasco,) for the most part of our Spanish souldiers were cut off, in their marching away and retreat, by the Garrisons of Duisburgh, Arnhem, Daventrie, Campen, and Zutphen, beside great numbers who perished with extremitie of cold, some having their noses, some their hands frozen and rotted off, beside those that

were started for want of bread, so that wee cannot boast of this voyage, wee slaying in the Velue but seven dayes, which a Spaniard had not seene in

aboue thirtie yeares before.

All this discourse (quoth Count Gondomar) had on all fides, I fee tendeth to no other end, then to intimate our disabilitie and disproportion of firength, if wee should vndertake a present warre against the Netherlands, without either making our felues Masters of great Brittaine, a thing which his Maiesties Predecessors for these hundred years have aimed at ( and we may truely fay and beleeue is a matter impossible) or by faire meanes entreat them, from their cliffes of Dover, to bee but onely Spectators, while wee wreftle for the remnant of our right in the Low Countries, wherefore at the last, to end and thut vp this our Consultation, I have (with Aduise) drawne together certaine Heads and Conclusions, as Maximes of State, for the present and future securing of our Countries and felues, which I humbly fubmit to all your grations and honourable centures.

Herewith Gondomar kiffing the paper, delinered the same to the D: of Braganca, which the D. againe delinered to a Secretaric of Estate, commanding him to reade them openly and distinctly before the whole house: the contents whereof were

as followeth.

r First aboue all things to maintaine and vphold the Catholique Religion, against Pagans and Heretiques, and to doe our best to plant and propagate the same in all places of the world.

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z To hold fast, with both hands (if we can) the friendship of his Maiestie of great Brittaine, which setting and declining from vs, let vs labour to reassure and gaine by all meanes possible, vponwhat pretence or condition focuer, for hereupon depends the fortunate or ill successe of all our affaires, either now for the present or hereafter, imitating herein good Enginers or workemen, when they would build a Bridge, to keepe off, or turne the maine Channell another way.

3 That being effected, otherwise let vs thinke never to take weapons in hand. Let (Sr. Gonzales) Spinola, with your felfe, breake at an inflant into Brabant, and trie your firength vpon Breda, or Bergen op Zoom, giving them an alarum in those parts, while Count Henry Vanden-Berge ioyned with Tillyes forces shall by Wezell or Rees, passing the Rhine, come like an inundation vpon them in

Freezeland.

4 That our Garrisons be doubled in Dunkerk, Oftend, and other Townes of Flanders, and the ha-

uens well guarded and defended.

F That the Emperour take a truce for fix yeares with his deadly Enemie Bethlem Gabor, and that we hold good correspondece, with the D. of Savey and the Venetians,

6 That all thipping be stayd, whether English; French, Scottish, Hamburgers, or of what Nation. focuer till our pleasure be further knowne.

7 Tharall our Magazines and flore-houses be examined and furnished, with all manner of Provision, lead, powder, match, bullets, and cordage.

8. That:

That a certaine number of ships be newly built and sent into the West Indies, as well to secure and guard our Navy home, as to supplant those Hollanders who have gotten sooting in our Kingdome of Peru:

9 That all strangers, of what Nation or Country

soever, be banished the Land.

That we take an order for the reliefe of such Priests and lesuites as shall be banished England and Ireland, and to increase the number of our Intelligencers.

11 That we barre the English, French, Dutch, Scottish, and other Nations what soever, from all accesse

to the Indies, either to traffique or plant.

12 That we set up and maintaine the Inquisition in all our Dominions, and to enhance our Cu-stomes.

That we make our selves able to encounter who soever shall oppose, or stop our passage on the narrow Seas, and that we give it out, (what ever our intent is) that our Fleets passe that way onely

but for the chastifing of the Isollander.

Scots into our pay, but the Irish onely, to the intent after they have gotten experience, and are able to command, they may stand vs in stead, in case wee should hereaster make any attempt vpon Ireland.

That we call in as much of our gold and silver as is possible.

in England, to give notice to all our trustie well beloved the Lesuites and secular Priests, with some of

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the

the best minded Catholiques toward vs, that they labour as much as in them lyeth to take away all afpersion, & what soever may tend to our dishonor, & for this cause to give vs notice of all scandalous Bookes, Pictures, Invectiues, Pasquills, &c. that shall be Printed against vs in Holland, England, and other places.

That they curiously search into the proceedings of the Parliament, and fend vs an abbreviate of all the passages thereof, with what forces, and how soone they resolue to succour the Low-Countries.

Laftly, that in the Name of their obedience to his Holinesse, and observance to his Catholique Maiestie, they labour where ever they liue, to educate and inftract their friends children in the Catholike Religion, and timely to enable either their fonnes for our Seminaries, or their daughters for our Nunneries, so the houses shall be supplied still with novices, our Treasuries with money, and we with friends and inftruments at all occasions.

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Concerning these two last Propositions, for a conclusion I will produce a Letter vnto me subscribed with the hander of many of the chiefe among them, (whose pourtraitures with their names yee haue here inserted ) of the manner of their proceedings, and that you may know they spend not their time in vaine in England. For I must my LL: tell you I hold intelligence with the wifest and best learned among them, and where ever they are tranfee per medium illorum. Therefore I thought it not amisse by a draught to let you see them in their Consultation, as they were wont to fit at the house of of one L. a Goldsmith in Fetter-lane by Holborne Z: a Goldin London, this L. hath for many yeares closely kept mith; and a Printing house, to the great furtherance and increase of the Catholique Religion in that Land, for by his meanes thousands & thousands of good Books have beene difperfed over the Land, which, albeit they are fold at an excessive rate, and he hath beene a great gainer by them, yet are they printed and reprinted againe, and much money gotten by them though vetered at a third hand; but I will reade the Letter, it is not long; your Honors therefore daigne it the hearing.

Illustrious and excellent Lord, it is now (wee all thinke) along time fince we heard from your Honor, or received any instruction from you concerning the bulinesse you wot of, we in England here, are like shorely to groane under the heavie and vn= supportable butthen of persecution, but we shall (I hope) the better endure it, fo long as our cause is warranted, and our conflancy affifted and increafed by the prayers & Supplications of the Church, we labour daily in the Catholique Harvest, and recover. (with wonderfull successe thousands of soules from the Abysse of Perdition into the bofome of the Church, the onely difficultie is in concealing our felues and intendments, from that many headded Monster Herefie. Wee walke openly and have our time allotted vs till the 14 day of June next, which is the vtmost period of our stay, in the meane time we defire to be advised by your Lordthip, what afterward were fittell to be done of vs, for your Honors depth of judgement and all-admired

one that furthereth the Printing of Perilb books.

Midle

(54)

mired pollicie, is the compasse by which we all Steere to escape present danger. Our Lord protect your Honor to all our Comforts; and our blessing be vpon you. From London this 3. of May.



as they we to fitt at Counsell in England to further & Catholicke Cause.

100

D. Wright.	F. Pattifon.	F. Louett.
D. Briftow.	F. Porter.	F. Wothington.
F. Barlow.	D. Smith.	F. Heyham.
D. Bijhop.	F. Sweete.	F. Palmer.
F. Fisher.	F. Ployden.	F. Townsend, &c.

To this Letter I gaue them this answer as fol-

Holy Fathers, I received your Letters to my great comfort, but I confesse I am necrely touched with the fo fuddain approach of your common calamirie, but as the greatest soare findeth his salue, so the greatest affliction some consolation or other in the middeft of extremitie; For mine owne part know, that I will not be wanting to your comforts in any thing that in me lyeth, or that I can procure in your behalfes, either from his Holines at Rome, or my Mafter his Catholique Maiefly here. The times are dangerous, carry your selues therefore wisely with that perverse Nation, which scornes you, and hourely consulteth how to sweepe you from the face of the earth, and even now have they the broome in their hands, I meane the present Parliament, who will leave no dust, or Sluts corners behind them, favour you are to expect none therefore, with the Foxe (when hunted out of breath) you must relie voon your Arts, and subtle sleights. Of which nature may be these following. If your credits be so good with any great or eminent perfonage, make him your Instrument to fow diffenrion

tion betwixt the Prince & people, imitating herein souldiers, when they would get an advantage of flying or running away, they vie to fet fire on villages and their baggage, that they might escape vnscene by the benefit of the smoake. Learne or devise new and the most difficult Characters for writing Letters, with all the flights and devises of privy conveyance; you may practife Physick as Doc-tors of Padua, or set vp bills as Mountebankes, venting collor'd Oyles, Ballames, counterfeit Bezar. perfumd Lozenges, Receipts for the Tooth-ach. with a thousand the like : get the perfect and true receipt for any one difease or ach, it is enough to gaine credit to your practife, and make you paffe for currant. If you fend any youths over to our Seminaries, let them be the sonnes of the richest and ableft men, fo shall you not want a place of retraict, and meanes to relieue you at an extremitie. Young Gentlewomen, you may convey over to Bruxells, or whither you please, by putting them in boyes apparell, their hayre being hand somely tyed vp with a Fillet, and a wrought cap worne over it with a great broad-brimmd Hat. If you would at any time convey over any Silver or Gold, the Searcher commonly may be couzoned, if you fend it over in Pasties baked, provided that you have some of flesh onely to cate or give away, as a cullor for the rest. For the venting of hallowed Oyle, Beades, Agnus-Deies, Maddalles, Pardons, Crucifixes, &c. You may doe it by some one poore yet trustie Catholique ortwo, to goe vp and downe the Countrie in the habit and nature of Pedlers: this also is a good

good way to hold intelligence with friends in many places. I have knowne some vnder the cullour of selling Tobacco, have carried Letters handsomly,

privily in the balls or roules,

Also we advise you, if persecutions come upon you, to fly into Scotland for a season, and when you see your best time returne againe; for it seemeth by this Proclamation you sent, that you are not banished Scotland, therefore that may be a good shelter unto you.

Be sure to have going in the North or West part of England, two Printers Presses at worke, which let be well stocked; also a small rouling presse for little Pictures of Saints, Veronica's heads, Crucifixes, and the like, much money may be gained hereby.

Have a care when soever any Booke or Picture comes out to our prejudice, set some friends to buy them all vp, though you burne them forthwith, except some sew, which faile not still but to send vs of every sort three at the least, for they will be

vnto vs of great vie.

Many moe directions (Holy Fathers) there are which are alike necessary to be thought vpon, but I referre them to your owne grave and pious considerations. So committing you to the tuition of our blessed Lady, and my selfe to your holy and devout Prayers, I rest. From Sevill this 6. of May.

Count Gendomar having made an end, they all with one voyce applauded and highly commended his directions and counsell, not onely for his particular Letter, but for the wise carriage of him-

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selfe

selfe heretofore in many and weightie affayres that concerned the Catholique Religion, the honor of his Maiestie, and the generall good of the Estate. Esteeming him worthily honored with the title of a Grande at home in Spaine, and of his Masters Ambassadour abroad, having estected more by his wit and policy, then could have beene wrought by the

firength of many Armies.

And now when they were come almost to a period, and full conclusion of their Consultation forthattime, there came a Messenger in post, who brought letters from the King to Count Olivares his favorite, to call him to the Court vpon some speciall imployment, what it was, could not bee certainely knowne, but as I heard, some complaint was lately come out of England, against the Ambaffadors refident there; & moreover that a great fight had beene lately betweene nine great Spanish thips, & 5. men (or thips) of warre of Horne and Enchuisen in Holland, wherein, the report went, the Hollanders had taken two, and sunke one, whereupon, they all arose vp together in a great confusion, every one halting to his horse which stood ready in a faire base Court without, they tooke their way, some with Olivares to the Court, others to their places of charge and command, the rest to their owne houses, where I leave them, till wee heare further of their proceedings.

## TO

## THE ILLVSTRIOVS,

MAGNIFIQUE, AND GRAVE

Assembly of the High Court of

Parliament in England.

Ecre as in a little glaffe, may you (Most Honorable, Great, and Graue Senate) viewe the Epitome, or rather effect of a seuen yeares Treatie with Spaine, yee may plainely fee the hold and affurance we were ever like to have had of that Nation, yea, even when we thought our felues furest of them. Here we may (to our warning of taking heede whom we truft) behold to the life the Hauty-Pride, Thirsty-Couetousnes, and kind diffimulation of that same Fox Populi, Count Gondomar, the \* Great. Heere may the Netherlands \* Forthey say, perceive the imminent danger that hung ouer in Spaine. their heads, shortly without doubt to have fallen vpon them, had not the Spanish ambushes beene timously discourred. Heere may that Illustrious King, and the most renowned and second Queene Elizabeth (for her constancy and spirit) of Bohemia, and Princes Palatines of the Rhine, consider how afforedly faithfully the furrendring of their Palatinate Thould have beene performed. In a word, heere may wee all fee the great mercies of God

God towards vs, whose providence it hath beene, that wee should cleare our selues of these Spanish Rocks, that all this while lay vnder water, and vnseene, doubtlesse to our ruine, had we not I say, by immediate helpe from heaven beene relieved. Let vs then, as we are one people of the same Language, Religion, Lawes, governed by the same Gracious and good King, embrace with that wise Lord and grave Councellor (as in his Posse) Vnum cor, Vnam viam, then neede not our Brittaine so famous of old, for her triumphes and many victories over other Nations, nor care a straw, for the vaiue and windie threats of proud Spaine, nor the menaces of the most daring Adversarie whosever.

Your Humblest servant, who is, and evershall be

T. S.

FINIS.

